

experiments was to increase the proportion

Of course the effect of such experiments

It is certain that the shores of the estuary were already inhabited at the beginning of the Christian era. We are not to infer, however, that their population was large or in any sense the prevalent. The Romans were under the necessity of the gradual Romanization of the mainland, including conspicuously Aquileia and Padua. It is not till we reach the period of barbarian invasions that we can begin to speak the separate history of Venice. These incursions of hungry herds from the north, the first of which were the cause of the development of the lagoon. "First they drove the mainlanders for refuge to the islands, and secondly, they gradually weakened and then destroyed the great mainland cities, and thereby left the island population virtually unopposed, though still bearing the influence of the great world which they characterized the towns from which they drew their origin. This process, however, of disintegration on the mainland and of recolonization in the lagoons was a slow one. As each wave of barbarian invasion from northeastern Italy and rolled away toward the south, the islands were able to take refugees from the mainland would return to their ancestral homes from their temporary asylum in the lagoon. Neither the incursion of the Marcomanni and Quadi in 170 nor that of the Goths in 378, nor that of Alaric in 400 nor that of the Huns in 453, nor that of the long and surely swifling-plague was upon the inhospitable waters of the Venetian estuary. Two more terrible invasions—that of the Huns and that of the Lombards—were required before the lesson was completely learned, and the

own itself independent, the lagoon of
 Venice. With the armament which he had
 prepared at Ravenna he soon made himself
 master of several points on the sea side of the
 lagoon, and the Venetian fleet, under the
 command of the Doge, was sent to meet
 him, which divided the middle, the Venetians
 taking the land, and the Franks the sea.
 The Franks stood afloat, and the Venetians
 a stand. For many months the resistance
 continued. The lagoon channels proved
 impassable for Pupin's heavy vessels, and the
 light boats of the Venetians never ceased to
 annoy the Franks, who were continually
 obliged to quit the sea, and to retire to the
 land. Pupin cried to the stubborn
 Venetians, "Ourselves my subjects, for you
 come from lands that are mine." To which
 they made the answer: "We are resolved to be the
 Roman Emperor's men, not yours." Presently
 the Franks came on, and the fierce
 struggle of the lagoon was fatal to
 both sides. The Franks, by the aid of
 their Greek assailants: rumors, too, of the
 advent of a Greek fleet helped to convince Pupin
 that he had failed. He withdrew from the
 lagoon, after promising to recognize every
 advantage which he might win on the main land,
 and to restore to the lands he had taken
 the right of free navigation. The Venetians
 returned for which the lagoon population
 consented to a tribute such as they had formerly
 paid to the Lombard King. This triumph over
 the Franks meant that externally the Venetians
 were to retain their right to exist,
 and internally it signified that the
 disintegration was at an end; that the hostile
 elements in the original lagoon population
 were now in a large measure fused and made
 one under the stress of foreign invasion.
 Venice, the new capital of the lagoons,
 was set into prominence by the ruin of
 Heraclea and of Malamocco, and
 stood there as an outward and visible
 sign of reconciliation effected in the face
 of a common danger. The choice, however, of
 Venice as the capital, was not merely a monument
 to Venice's political position, but the
 result of a long process of natural selection.
 The invasions of Huns, Goths, and Lombards
 had demonstrated the perils of the mainland

IV.
The rivalry between Venice on the one hand, and Pisa and Genoa on the other, began about the middle of the twelfth century. Up to that time Venice had succeeded in maintaining a monopoly which was virtually a monopoly of Levantine trade. The merchants of Amalfi had been crushed in 1129. But with the accession of Manuel to the Eastern Empire, 1143, a change of policy took place. The Greek Emperor, in order to force his subjects to decisions, early in order to check the excessive commercial development of the Venetians, partly through a resentment against Venice for the harm she had taken in the earlier crusades, began to favor the two other trading States. From that time forward, for the next sixty years, there was a continual struggle between Pisa, Amalfi, and Genoa; to gain the upper hand in Constantinople. The desire to secure a superiority for Venice was one of the main elements of the Doge Dandolo's conduct throughout the third Crusade.

The author of this history does not deny that the diversion of the Fourth Crusade against Constantinople—a diversion brought about by the Venetians—was a crime against civilization. It was a crime for which Venice alone was to pay the penalty through the triumph of the Christian forces in the beleaguered Eastern Empire. Mr. Brown, however, does not fail to bring out what many writers overlook, the grounds, namely, on which the Venetians were justified in their own eyes for the assault upon Constantinople. In contrast to the tales of traitorous treacheries in Constantinople had been attacked and despoiled, and their fellow citizens had been massacred, the Doge Dandolo himself had partially lost his sight at Constantinople, and it was the ill-treatment which he suffered there that kindled his indignation. He was a man of his countrymen honestly believed that they had performed a righteous act in over-

the Great Council. This provision at first seems to find a special case in the State which became the sole source of office and authority. The Council of Forty, moreover, was restricted as to its choice. It could only select for members of the Council the names of those of whom, during the year, the Council had occupied a seat in that body. By this law the Aetolian State was divided into three classes. First, those who had had a seat in the Council during the four years preceding 1267; second, those whose ancestors had sat in the Council; and third, those who were not in the nomination of three electors approved by the *Phlogos*, and, as a matter of fact, were gradually admitted to the oligarchical assembly; third, those who neither in their own person nor in that of their parents had ever possessed a seat in the Council. The vast majority of the Aetolians were therefore shut out as being voiceless in the government of their country. It is noteworthy that the number of the Great Council rose rapidly after the Perrera, or Clossing, until it included representation of all of the patrician families. In 1267 it contained 100 members, and its number had risen to 1,017, and in 1340 to 2,212. In 1316 a list of all eligible for election was compiled. The scrutiny of this catalogue was entrusted to the Advocates of the Council, and became continually more rigorous. The Council was not permitted to register marriages and births. Hence, all children, or those legitimated after wedlock, who were born in wedlock of a patrician father and plebeian mother were rigidly excluded.

Thus the aristocracy constructed itself more and more upon a purely oligarchical basis. Upon the Great Council was bestowed almost all of its functions. At first it possessed legislative and even judicial powers, but these were gradually delegated until it was left with the right of election to the Council, its chief function. Immediately above the Great Council stood the *Phlogos*, the

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This treatment bring the husband round. The women in Alaska also have an odd way of punishing their husbands. They tell them to instruct, but after giving each other a severe talking, they both retire to their homes. The Alaskan also divide into families, such as the Bear, Crow, and Deer families. The women are very jealous of their husbands, and feuds result. After the quarrel Mrs. Bear will retire to her house, tear up her clothing and burn it, and then she will go back to Mrs. Eagle, her enemy. It thereupon becomes incumbent upon Mrs. Eagle to destroy a few articles of her husband's property, such as blankets of her own than Mrs. Bear. By various means the quarrel process also even things up in the quarrel. The women are very proud and would be disgraced in the eyes of her relatives and friends if she were to be humiliated.

The women are great traders, carry the purse, and manage things generally. If the husband is a hunter, he has to trade with his wife and children.

There is a woman in Sitka known as Princess. She is very beautiful, blue eyes and has three husbands, but has become Christianized and is now a good woman. She is an extensive trader, and has several large houses, in which she transports goods from Sitka to the interior. She is very rich, and has money for furs. She is known all over Alaska and wears upon her arms twenty or thirty good heavy bracelets.

The natives also trace their genealogy through the female branch of the family and the children of the family are named after the mother. For instance, if a chief should die and have no children, his wife would be successful in authority, and not his own son. The women are not slaves as in the Indian country, but do exercise a great deal of authority.

They have another peculiar custom. In this country the women are very jealous and are largely upon their wealth. Among the Alaskan it is the custom to give away money. If a rich member of the Eagle tribe, for example, wishes to become a chief or a prominent man, he must give away his money. He must give property. All the members of the Eagle family, no matter how remote, are invited to attend the ceremony. They are invited to feast and feasting and frequently last a week. The more he gives away and the poorer he makes himself, the more he is respected.

They have a few slaves. Their slaves in civilized countries are of their own sex, in civilized countries, in their affliction of bright and gaudy colors, and most of the money that they have is expended in the purchase of these